

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 691.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1799.

[Vol. XIII.]

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street).—PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

FROM and after the 1st day of January 1800, the KENTUCKY GAZETTE will be published (on the same sized paper as it is at present) at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those subscribers who have complied with the former terms, will be continued to the end of their respective years: or if they choose, may settle their respective accounts up to the 1st day of January next, and be continued on the present terms:—and as the accounts of most of the present subscribers are to be settled to the first of January, no subscriber will be continued after that date, who has not complied with the former terms, and whose year will not then expire, or who does not by that time comply with the present terms.

As the price of this paper will be as low as any paper of the same size, printed in the Atlantic states, where the price of every article used in the printing business, is little more than half the price paid for the same articles here, a rigid adherence to the above rules cannot afford reasonable cause of offence, to any; especially when they consider that every article used in the printing business is paid for a considerable time before it is used, and that it can only be procured with ease; consequently those who receive the paper, pay a considerable time without paying any thing for them, receives not only our labor, but the use of our money, laid out in the purchase of an equivalent, which no rational considerate man can define.

Should these terms give offence to a single individual, (which I solemnly declare is not intended) I only request the favor of him to make my case his own, for a few moments, and I flatter myself he will be reconciled.

The public's obedient servant,  
JOHN BRADFORD.  
Lexington, Nov. 7th, 1799.

## To Diffusers.

WHEREAS, the 4th section of the act of Congress passed at Philadelphia the 3d of March, 1797, entitled "An act repealing in part the act concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, passed the 8th of May, 1794, and imposing certain duties on the capacity of stills of a particular description," directs "that no new stills shall be granted for any still, until all duties which have accrued thereon, shall have been paid and discharged." And whereas, the supervisor of this district, in a circular letter addressed to the collectors of said district, bearing date 26th February last, gave notice in said letter, that after the 32th of June, 1799, the injunction quoted above should be strictly and literally attended to:—I have therefore thought it advisable to give this public and timely notice, in order that diffusers may be prepared to pay off all duties which have accrued on their stills, before they make application for a new or second license:—Those diffusers who are in arrears for duties which accrued previous to January 1798, are hereby informed, that after the expiration of the present month, suits will be instituted against them, without discrimination.

JOHN ARTHUR, Col. Rev.

September 3d, 1799.

## JOHN CLAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OFFERING, A HANDSOME

## MERCHANDIZE,

IN the house formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, opposite Meff, Samuel and George Trotter's, which will sell on low terms for Cash or Country Produce, viz. Tobacco, Hemp, and Good Clean Wheat, delivered at any of the merchant mills in this county or in Warrick. He will purchase BEES-WAX & TALLOW.

For which he will give one half Cash.

Lexington, December 3d, 1799.

## FOUND.

ON the Leeftown road about 3 miles from Lexington on the 26th ult. a pair of new saddlebags; the owner may get them by applying to the subscriber, and paying his charge.

Robert Patterson.

Lexington, December 3d, 1799.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A QUANTITY OF  
BARK & HOPS.  
Apply at George Anderson's store, or A. Holmes's brewery.

Lexington, September 23d, 1799.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are warned against taking an assignment of either of two bonds executed by me to Armistead Morehead, and by him assigned to Prathers & Smiley, dated the 6th day of February, 1799, one due the 15th day of December, 1799, the other due the 25th day of December, 1800:—The said bonds having been given for the purchase of land to which I have not obtained a title according to contract, and for other equitable reasons.

November 28th, 1799.

MR. ED. VAUGHAN is requested to send the letters and papers that were directed to me, from John Netherland Jnr. in Virginia, to Mr. John Bradford, printer in Lexington, and he will much oblige.

B. Netherland.

Treasury Department, March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, PURSUANT to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, to wit:

1. That the tract of land hereinafter defined, namely, "beginning at the north-west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges; thence due west to the Main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same; thence along the said boundary line to the Tuckers branch of the Muskingum river, at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence along the said river to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line to run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the register of the treasury and surveyor general, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

2. The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the register of the treasury, at some time prior to the twentieth day of February, in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered: No registry will however be made for any lot quantity than a quarter township or four thousand acres.

3. The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

4. The holders of registered warrants shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designated in writing at the office of the register of the treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

5. The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of 4000 acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800 and prior to the 1st day of January, 1802, be allowed to register their said warrants in whole or in part, and to make locations thereon on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

6. All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN JORDAN, Jun.

Has just received a very large quantity of Northern Fur,

Consisting of Beaver, Muskrat, and Raccoon skins, of a superior quality, which he will sell low for cash. Also, LEAD FOR sale by large or small quantities.

Lexington, 22d October, 1799.

ROBERT FRAZER,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Paris, Bourbon county, to this place, and has commenced business in Main street, opposite the distiller's office, where the public may be supplied in any of the above lines.—Any commodities in Paris, will be attended to by his brother Alex. Frazer.

Lexington, November 13, 1799.

N. B. The highest price for old Gold and Silver.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to John McKinny, of Bourbon county, for one hundred acres of land on Red river, to be taken out of William Jones's location of 3245 acres—the bond dated I think on the 5th day of April 1797: as I am determined not to comply with said bond, unless compelled by law.

William Denham.

December 4th.

BAIRDSTOWN DISTRICT,

In Kentucky, to wit:

September Supreme Court, 1799.

Levis Tooms, complainant,

George Neal, and John and Mary May, heirs of John May, deceased, defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendants, John and Mary May, heirs of John May, deceased, not having entered their appearance agreeable to law and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants appear here, on the third day of the next January term, and answer the complainant's bill; and a copy of this is entered in one of the Kentucky newspapers, for two months successively, and published at the door of Cox's Creek meeting house, on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the Court house of Nelson county.

(A copy) Telle, Benjamin Grayson, Cl. Cur.

MERCER, Is.

September Court of Quarter Sessions, '99.

Joseph Coleman, complainant,

Samuel Train, Daniel Broadhead, and Richard Jones Waters, defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendants, Richard and Daniel Train, not appearing according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that the said defendants, Richard and Daniel, are not inhabitants of this State—On the motion of the complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendants appear here, on the first day of our next February court, and answer the complainant's bill; and it is ordered that one copy of this order be published at Cane run meeting house, some Sunday immediately after divine service; another to be posted up at the front door of this court house, and one other copy to be inserted eight weeks in one of the Kentucky Gazettes as the law directs.

A copy. Telle, Thomas Allen, C. C.

ALL persons having any demands against Nathaniel Shaw, late agent for James O'Hara, Contractor, or accounts unsettled, will please to come forward without loss of time, in order for settlement.

Lexington, 17th Sept. 1799.

ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS lately received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, and opened at his store, opposite the court-house, in Lexington,

Cassimers assorted  
Superfine broad cloths  
Double milled drab do.  
Drab plains & half checks  
Fine blue coating  
Mixed, plain, twilled and striped do. assorted.  
Flemish assorted  
Striped & rosette blankets  
Velvetts, corduroys & thickets  
Fine and coarse mufins  
Japan & tambour'd do.  
Crimson and calicoes assorted.  
Hosiery, German and Russian  
Linen.

Which he will sell for cash, at a much lower profit than he has done heretofore.

Lexington, September 30th, 1799.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers, for the patronage and support he has received, and trusts to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the West corner of Main and Cross streets where he will continue to carry on his business in the most elegant manner.

He will take three or four apprentices.

He will take three or four journeymen, who are good workmen, will meet with encouragement.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Green county, on Robeson's creek, a horse by name Brown, a small dark bay horse, and some white hairs down to her nostrils, some dark spots, a white spot on her off shoulder, about 13 hands high, price natural, no brand perceivable, appraised to nine pounds.

Roger Mcarnings.

June 24th, 1799.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Trenton, September 2, 1799.

ALL officers of the first regiment of artillery and engineers, and of the first, second, third and fourth regiments of infantry in the service of the United States, who are, from whatever cause, absent from their commands, are required with all possible expedition to report themselves by letters, to major general Alexander Hamilton. The officers thus called upon, will be held amenable for any avoidable delay in reporting themselves, and those who do not report in four months from the date of this notification, will be presumed to have resigned their commissions.

James M. Henry.

The printers in the several States who published the proposals for the supply of rations during the year 1800, are requested to insert the above once week in their papers, till the first of January next.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Sugar creek, in Garrard county, (formerly by part of Lincoln) a whitish gray horse, about nine or ten years old, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near forelock and flannel with the letters IH, and on the off shoulder thus—appraised to 10 l.

Henry Childers.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Nelson county, Chas. Luck, a brown bay mare, a day in her forelock, near naturally, thirteen and a half hands high, one fore foot shed, with leather under the shoe judged four years old—appraised to 9 l.

June, 1799. Thomas Bragg.

AN-AWAY from the subscriber, living near Paris, Bourbon county, Samuel Purdie, an apprentice to the gunsmith's business, about sixteen years old, sandy hair, and slim made. Whoever apprehends said apprentice, and delivers him to me, shall have six pence reward.

Itaac Orbard.

December 9th, 1799.

## TO BE SOLD,

On Wednesday, the first day of January 1800, on six months credit, at the house adjoining Mr. McCullough's store Lexington, a large assortment of MERCHANDIZE, Consisting of the following articles viz: Gauzes, Ladies Hoops, and Bilbops, Morocco, and Satin shoes, Buckles, and Watch Chains, Lamp Extinquishers, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning.

3w A. H. H.

## FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF MILITARY LANDS:

The purchase to be paid in CASH, on or before the first day of March next: ONE Thousand acres lying in Harlan county, on Harlan creek, about one half mile below the Falls.

500 acres in the above county, on a branch of Harlan creek, and about one mile below the Falls. 500 acres in the above county, adjoining the foregoing tract of 500 acres.—Those three surveys were made in the name of John Lewis.

1000 acres on the Big Barren river, made in the name of John Wimblin, adjoining a tract of Col. Dabney's. I am induced to believe, from all the information I have been enabled to collect relative to the above lands, they are very valuable.

CUTH. BANKS.

Lexington, Dec. 2d, 1799.

## FAYETTE COUNTY:

November Court, 1799.

James Philip complainant,

against Nath. Barker & George Cleveland defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Cleveland not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in March next and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of the order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court house in this county.

A copy. Telle.

Levi Todd, C. F. G.

## TO BE SOLD,

N Pendleton county, on the Dry ridge, near the widow Arnold's on the 27th ult. at twelve months credit, to the highest bidder, on giving bond with approved security, all the personal estate of George N. Wheeler, deceased, consisting of his house, household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Plantation Utensils. Also the plantation to be rented, and immediate possession given. It is allowed one of the best farms for a tavern that is known in Cincinnati and Georgetown. The sale will begin at ten o'clock and continue till sold. Trade attendance will be given by

December 7th, 1799. J. J. Wheeler, adms.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Jefferson county, near Rice's farm, on the Hickman road, a dark bay mare, 14 hands 4 inches high 13 or 14 years old, no brand perceivable some saddle spots, appraised to 30 dollars.

Benjamin Blackford.

## European Intelligence.

### Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16:

Yesterday the Porte received intelligence that Kioffe Mufthapa Pacha, assisted by the Anglo Russian and Turkish fleets, had taken Aboukir and Rosetta, in Egypt. The allied fleets have now opened a communication in Egypt: the united troops marching against Alexandria, and much appears to have been effected towards conquering Egypt. Several facts with ears, of such of the enemy as were killed, are arrived here. The Grand Seigneur has presented the Tarter, who brought this intelligence, with a valuable pelice, and a pension for life.

This moment a ship arrived here from St. John d'Acre, having a number of Turks on board, who were wounded in the battle of Aboukir. The troops of the united fleets, and other Turkish troops amounted to 40,000 men. To secure Aboukir, the bulwark of Alexandria and of Egypt, the French had supplied it with troops from Alexandria and other places. The battle of Aboukir, in which Sir Sidney Smith commanded the Turks was very obstinate and bloody. A great number fell on both sides, 1500 French were put to the sword.

### Batavian Republic.

AMSTERDAM, October. 4.

There are no further news from Alkmaar, of the action of the 2d, but from Amsterdam they write yesterday:

"This day we know as little as yesterday evening of the action of yesterday, which is said to be renewed: the magistrates of the city have not yet published any thing. But in a letter from Alkmaar



of Thursday morning, they write as follows:

"The action of yesterday was most bloody, and lasted till 6 o'clock in the evening. The English had advanced to Hoef, but were repulsed to Bergen. The attack was made on all sides of our left wing, and many places suffered."

Another letter from Amsterdam says, "On the 2d was a violent action; the English had penetrated to Egmont, but in the night the French retook that place, and recovered their former position. The village Koedijk, half a league from Alkmaar, was burnt; this day, the 3d, the battle recommenced, but we are ignorant of the result. Russian and English prisoners were brought to Haarlem, and no less than forty or fifty vessels arrived with wounded."

It is also known sufficiently well, that the Lemmer is taken by the English, but that a party headed by the commandant of Leerdawen had marched from that city to endeavor to regain Lemmer—the result is not known. We have also advice, that a number of British armed vessels, frigates and others, cruise in the Zuyder Sea, and have already taken several vessels."

Since 30th September about 2,200 French troops marched through this city to join the army.

ALKMAAR, September 22.

Our neighbouring villages have considerably suffered during the late engagement. Grabbendam has been totally burnt; many houses in De Zyp, at Groot Schoorl, Schoorl, and in the long Dyke have been laid in ashes. The roads are strewn with slain, Russians, and some British, for whose interment we are now providing.

General Dumonceau has been conveyed to Amsterdam, where it was judged he would enjoy quietness and repose for his recovery. Yesterday and to day we have been constantly engaged in picking up the frayed Russians who hid themselves in the Berger woods and downs."

It appears now sufficiently clear that the intention of the enemy was to drop the Russians along the shore and through the Downs, until below Eyncaud at sea, while the English, with a large force, should march up to fix the whole left wing between two fires. But as the Russians now forced on betwixt Bergen & Schoorl, through the Dunyen woods, they were immediately surrounded by the French; and while the English did not sufficiently attack the centre at Schoorl, dam, gen. Dumonceau, who commanded the fame, embraced the opportunity of seconding the left wing, whereby not only the Russians suffered so enormously, but the English were prevented making a sortie from Petten. It is therefore probable that the enemy being so well beaten in his right wing, prevented his march by Schermerhorn, to Alkmaar.

[N. B. The above articles are translated from one of the most aristocratic papers published in Holland.]—*American*.

ROTTERDAM, September 23.

## VICTORY IN HOLLAND.

### [OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.]

The general Boeckop, chief of the etat-major of the Batavian army, to the agent of the war department of the Batavian Republic at the Hague.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

About ten o'clock this morning, I had the honor to communicate to you that the enemy had attacked our whole line, and how we were then situated. I am now able to give you (7 o'clock P. M.) further though brief particulars, although I have not yet received official advices.

The enemy commenced at break of day the attack on the left wing, which was composed of French troops, situated before Petten; which obliged the French to fall back over Schoorl; but they again rallied and the 42 half brigade charged the enemy which were composed of Russians, with the bayonet and cut off their retreat towards Petten, a great number were taken prisoners, and an immense slaughter of the enemy resulted from this charge: about 800 fell, as far as I have been able to learn; among the prisoners were a great many officers, and the Russian general Herman, the commander of their right wing; several pieces of cannon and two standards were taken: our troops have secured an advanced position by this action. At the time of the attack on the left army, the division under lieutenant gen. Dumonceau was also attacked, and obliged to abandon the port of Schoorl, dam, but regained it again according to my advices, and in good order.

The right wing of general Daandels, kept its position until the afternoon, af-

ter having repulsed several attacks; but about 2 o'clock being attacked in front, about Oud-Karipel by the English and in the flank by 2000 Russians; and in spite of the efforts adt. gen. Deruit, he could not bring the troops under their ramparts, which was the cause of their retreat; and which also obliged the lieutenant general Daandels to change his position of Oud-Karipel, and also that of St. Panens. The retreat would have been effected in good order had not one of the ammunition chests caught fire, and threw the line into confusion.

According to the report of the prisoners, a part of the Russians were detached the day before yesterday, and the remainder last night amounting to 17,000 men; the report states that the English amounted to 20,000 men, under the command of the duke of York. Notwithstanding I have no official statement of the loss of the enemy, yet it is ascertained without exaggeration to amount to be between 3 and 4000 killed.

The lieutenant gen. Dumonceau is tolerably well this evening. I cannot well ascertain our loss; but very few wounded have been brought to the hospitals. Among those of our officers killed, are capt. Dupont, of the 6th half brigade; and Daandels' adjutant. Grabner; Nahus, Dumonceau's adjutant, is mortally wounded; and some slightly wounded, unknown to me.

As soon as official returns are made to me, I shall have the honor to communicate to you our loss exactly.

Health and respect,

(Signed)

VAN BOECKOP.

The general in chief, Brun, to the Batavian Directory.

"Head-Quarters, Alkmaar, 3d complementary day of the 7th year of the French Republic."

CITIZEN DIRECTOR,

"Since the battle of the Slanerdijk, the English have remained in their entrenchments in the Zyp, without daring to attempt an action, however being reinforced by 14,000 Russians, they this day made a heavy attack upon our whole line, but principally on the left wing, composed of French troops, under the general Van Damme, which was attacked by a considerable body of Russian troops, supported by a British division in the rear. The Batavian division, under the gen. Dumonceau, was also heavily attacked by the Russians and English: meanwhile they made a false attack on gen. Daandels' right wing."

"In the beginning the Russians penetrated into the villages Bergen and Schoorl, dam. Our outposts are drawn in, in order to render us more compact, and to form a better line for the movement which I have ordered to be made by the centre and right wing.—The rear of the division of gen. Dumonceau is marched towards Bergen, and has also moved to the left; and the result of the battle which appeared at first doubtful, has terminated quite in our favor.—The enemy is driven back into its entrenchments. We have made more than 2,000 prisoners, and the loss of the enemy in wounded and killed exceeds 3,000. Twenty-five pieces of cannon, and five standards have fallen into our hands, among which was that of the regiment of Suwarrow. Among the prisoners is the gen. Herman chief of the Russian troops. The Russian gen. Effen is mortally wounded, and reports say that the English gen. Knox is killed. The battle lasted from 5 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. Our loss in comparison with that of the enemy, does not deserve to be mentioned."

"Different corps of the Batavian troops particularly the artillery have shown prodigies of valor. I shall communicate to you the names of the officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves on this remarkable occasion, and have entitled themselves to the particular respect of their country. Gen. Daandels has displayed a courage equal to his elevated mind. He was slightly assisted by the gen. Barbon, and adj. gen. Dulette. Gen. Dumonceau is wounded by a rifle ball in his breast."

"The English and Russian armies have shown the greatest excesses in such villages as they possessed during the battle. The poor villagers with their wives, and children were either butchered in the streets or burned in their houses. Several villages are still in flames. The English particularly distinguished themselves for their cruelty."

"Health and respect."

(Signed)

"BRUNE."

P. S. A great number of Volunteers and armed citizens partook of the glory of this battle, and displayed the courage and bravery of veterans."

## AMSTERDAM COURANT EXTRA.

Sept. 23.

"SCORL, NEAR ALKMAAR, 21st Sept."

"If there ever was any thing that could make the adherents of the Stadtholder all, it must be the horrid transactions of the day before yesterday. From the first time that the English had a footing on our shores, was the village in particular the unfortunate victim of their cruelties. The 10th inst. is for us, and all inhabitants of this country, a day of mourning and abhorrence; and must remain a disgrace to the Orange party, to distant generations."

"Early in the morning of the 10th, was our village which was then in possession of the French, taken by the Russians, and then retaken by the French; and in fine, in the course of a short time, passed three times into the hands of the contending parties. Whenever the Russians, but for a short time became masters of this village they devoted themselves to plunder, murder, exacting of money, and all the valuables the people possessed; but nothing could satiate their rapacity—even after a great number of the unfortunate inhabitants had given up their all to these barbarians; after they had even broken open all the chests & lockers of the houses, and plundered them of their contents; and while the poor inhabitants on their knees, with folded hands, prayed for their lives, still these Russian monsters were possessed of so much malignity, or obeying the orders of the English, that not even the pregnant matrons, hoary fathers, infirm infants, or beauteous maidens were spared! The matrons, in the face of their husbands and fathers were violated in the most brutal and savage manner; and thus fell victims to their lust and rapacity! And after that, those who escaped the bayonet, were shot, or in a shocking manner cut to pieces, and their mangled corpses left the most horrid and frightful spectacle, of which a vast many were sent to Alkmaar in waggon."

"A few whom the enemy left for dead afterwards were able to crawl from the heaps of the slaughtered & endeavored to preserve the remaining sparks of life, by a retreat. Their dead bodies were found in the houses and cellars, as well of our village, as in several other scattering habitations, where the Russians had committed such cruelties; as are more the characteristics of wild beast than of men! Cruelties and wantonness from which nature recoils with horror, and at which humanity trembles! This is the delirance which the northern nations have brought to us! This is the restoration of religion and good order, which the Stadtholder and British general have offered to us! Who is there but must tremble, at the fate of those people whom the fortune of war may throw into the power of such tyrants."

"A French hussar who conducted to Alkmaar, some of the miserable women and children, whose husbands and parents shared the fate of the day, refused to accept a purse of money which was offered him, as a recompense for his kindness; but being importuned at last submitted. What a contrast between this soldier and our wanton redeemers!"

"The brave French and Dutch, to whom the fortune of war was less favorable, and who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, although their number is small are treated most cruelly; some even after they had laid down their arms, were wantonly and cowardly butchered; what a difference between such treatment, to what they experience from us!"

HAGUE, September 21.

In the fitting of yesterday (Friday) a letter was read from the executive directory, of the same day, including three letters received the day before from the secretary of the general in chief, to the French minister Guyot, containing former accounts of the last battle, which agree in the chief points, with what was mentioned in our last, under Haarlem, except that they still further mention that lieutenant gen. Dumonceau had received a severe blow on his breast, by a ball, which had lost its force before it struck him; that the Russian gen. Effen, was sorely wounded; that the Batavian divisions outdied one another in courage and bravery; and that the national guards had also taken part in the action, along with which the Rotterdam and Delf volunteers had wonderfully distinguished themselves. It is further added, that the gen. in chief Herman, of the Russian troops, with two of his aide-camps, was made prisoner; that the left wing had retained all the posts from whence it had been driven."

After the reading of said papers, the president made a suitable speech, extolling the glorious advantages obtained over the enemy, to the honor of the brave

men who had distinguished themselves on that memorable day, for their heroism and good conduct.

France.

PARIS, September 23.

ROTTERDAM GAZETTE Oct. 1, '00. Extract from 100 different letters, dated Constantinople August 26.

"We have received here the disagreeable account of the total defeat of Kintle Mulla Pacha, near Aboukir. "Bouaparte, after he had been informed of the capture of this city, and the retreat of the French troops, collected his forces & attacked the Turks, when a most bloody battle took place, in which the latter were totally defeated, and 6000 Turks killed: Mulla Pacha was taken prisoner, having lost one of his arms in the battle. The fortresses of Aboukir fell in consequence of this defeat, again into the hands of the French. On the 19th inst. seven gun-boats failed with troops for Egypt, to reinforce Mulla Pacha, who had requested 12,000 soldiers, which number was not however completed, and those sent, were chiefly volunteers."

"Yesterday arrived a Tartar, being sent courier by the British Consul, at Aleppo. The army of the Grand Vizier, owing to their flow marching, was yet at a distance of three days journey from Aleppo. The taking of Aboukir by the French, created great emotion in Syria."

"It requires 17 days to march from Aleppo to Aboukir, where the Grand Vizier intends to collect all the Turkish forces."

"The fortresses of St. John d'Acre is to keep to all the Turkish possessions in Europe, and if Bouaparte should succeed in getting possession of it, Constantinople would be in danger. The Greeks and Copts in Egypt remain as yet faithful to him, because they are afraid of the consequences of their already having shown partiality towards the French. The Captain Pacha still continues with his fleet in the Dardanelles, as we still fear that the French fleet will make its appearance here."

## THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

LOWER RHINE, 14th Sept.

It is said that the Prussian corps de observation which is stationed between Wesel and Emmerich, and the garrison of Wesel is to be augmented by 800 men.—We expect daily from Paris a Courier, which will bring a definitive answer from the French government, on which answer his Prussian majesty will form his resolutions of the future measures which he intends to pursue, and which he may deem necessary under present circumstances."

## American Intelligence.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, November 28.

British account of the late battle in Holland, received by the ship Fanny, capt. Brain, arrived at New-York, in 46 days from Glasgow.

## ENGAGEMENT IN HOLLAND.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 24.

Downing-street Sept. 24.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from field marshal his royal highness the duke of York, by the right honorable Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug  
September 20, 1799.

SIR,

In my dispatch of the 16th inst. I acquainted you with my intentions of making an attack upon the whole of the enemy's position, the moment the reinforcements joined."

Upon the 19th every necessary arrangement being made, the army moved forward in four principal columns, in the following order:

The left column under the command of lieutenant gen. sir Ralph Abercromby consisting of—  
Two squadrons of the 18th light dragoons.

Major-General the earl of Chatham's Brigade.

Major-General Moor's Brigade.

Major-General the earl of Cavan's brigade.

First battalion of British Grenadiers of the line.

First battalion of light infantry of the line.

The 23d and 57th regiments under col. Macdonald, destined to turn the ene-



my's right, on the Zuyder Zee and marched at six o'clock in the evening of the 18th.

The columns upon the right, the first commanded by lieutenant. gen. D'Hermann consisting of:

Two battalions of Rifians, and

Major-General Manners' brigade, the second commanded by lieutenant. gen. Dundas, consisting of:

Two squadrons of the 11th light dragoons.

Two brigades of foot guards, and Major-General his highness prince William's brigade;

The third column commanded by lieutenant. gen. Sir James Pultney, consisting of two squadrons of the 11th light dragoons.

Major-General Coote's brigade marched from the positions they occupied at day-break the morning of the 18th.

The object of the first column was to drive the enemy from the heights of Camper Duyn, the villages under the heights, and finally to take possession of Bergen; the second was to force the enemy's position at Walmenhuyfen and Schoreldam, and to co-operate with the column under lieutenant. gen. D'Hermann; and the third to take possession of Oud's Carpel at the head of the Lange Dyke, a great road leading to Alkmaar.

It is necessary to observe, that the country in which we had to act presented in every direction the most formidable obstacles. The enemy upon the left occupied to great advantage the high land hills which extend from the sea in front of Petten to the town of Bergen, and were entrenched in three intermediate villages. The country over which the columns under lieutenant. gen. Dundas, and Sir James Pultney had to move for the attack of the fortified post Walmenhuyfen, Schoreldam, and the Lange Dyke, is a plain intersected every three or four hundred yards by broad deep wet ditches and canals. The bridges across the only two or three roads which led to these places, were destroyed and abatis were laid at different distances.

Lieut. gen. D'Hermann's column commenced its attack, which was conducted with the greatest spirit and gallantry, at half past three o'clock in the morning, and by eight had succeeded in to great a degree as to be in possession of Bergen. In the wooded country which surrounded this village the principal force of the enemy was placed, and the Russian troops advancing with an intrepidity which overlooked the formidable resistance with which they were to meet, had not retained that order which was necessary to preserve the advantage they had gained, and they were in consequence, after a most vigorous resistance, obliged to retire from Bergen, (where I am much concerned to late lieutenant. gen. D'Hermann and Tschetchkoff were made prisoners), the latter dangerously wounded & fell back upon Schoreldam, which village they were also forced to abandon, but which was immediately retaken by major-general Manners' brigade, notwithstanding the very heavy fire of the enemy. Here this brigade was immediately re-inforced by two battalions of Rifians, which had co-operated with lieutenant. gen. Dundas in the attack of Walmenhuyfen, by major-general D'Oyley's brigade of guards, and by the 33rd regiment under the command of his highness prince William. The action was renewed by these troops for a considerable time with success; but the entire want of ammunition on the part of the Rifians, and the exhausted state of the whole corps engaged in that particular situation, obliged them to retire, which they did in good order, upon Petten and the Zuyder Zee.

As soon as it was sufficiently light, the attack upon the village of Walmenhuyfen where the enemy was strongly posted with cannon, was made by lieutenant. gen. Dundas. Three battalions of Rifians, who formed a separate corps, declined to co-operate from Crabbenham in his attack, commanded by major. gen. Sedmoralsky, very gallantly stormed the village on its left flank, while at the same time, it was entered on the right by the first regiment of guards. The grandier battalion of the guards had been previously detached to march upon Schoreldam, on the left of lieutenant. gen. D'Hermann's column, as was the 3d regiment of guards, and the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment to keep up the communication with that under lieutenant. gen. Dundas's column, which after taking possession of Walmenhuyfen, had been joined by the first battalion, of the 5th regiment, marched against Schoreldam, which place they maintained, under a heavy and galling fire, until the troops engaged in their right had retired at the conclusion of the action.

The column under lieutenant. gen. Sir James Pultney proceeded to its object of attack

at the time appointed, and after overcoming the greatest difficulties, and the most determined opposition, carried by them the principal posts of Oud's Carpel, at the head of the Lange Dyke; upon which occasion the 20th regiment under the command of col. Spencer, embraced a favorable opportunity which presented itself of highly distinguishing themselves.

This point was defended by the chief force of the Batavian army, under the command of gen. Daandels. The circumstances, however which occurred on the right rendered it impossible to profit by this brilliant exploit, which will ever reflect the highest credit on the general officers and troops engaged in it; and made it necessary to withdraw lieutenant. gen. Sir James Pultney's column from the position which he had taken within a short distance of Alkmaar. The same circumstances led to the necessity of recalling the corps under lieutenant. gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had proceeded without interruption to Hoorn, of which city he had taken possession, together with its garrison.

The whole of the army therefore re-occupied its former position.

The well grounded hopes I had entertained of a complete success in this operation, and which were fully justified by the result of the three, and by the success of the fourth attack upon the right, added to the great disappointment I must naturally feel on this occasion; but the circumstances which have occurred, I should have considered of very little general importance, had I not to lament the loss of many brave officers and soldiers, both of his majesty's and the Russian troops who have fallen.

The gallantry displayed by the troops engaged, the spirit with which they overcame every obstacle which nature and art opposed to them, and the cheerfulness with which they maintained the fatigue of an action, which lasted without intermission from half past three o'clock in the morning, until five in the afternoon, are beyond my powers to describe or to extol. Their exertions fully entitle them to the admiration and gratitude of their king and country.

Having thus faithfully detailed the events of this first attack, and paid the tribute of regret due to the distinguished merit of those that fell, I have much consolation in being able to state that the efforts which have been made, although not crowned with immediate success, so far from militating against the general object of the campaign, promise to be highly useful to our future operations. The capture of sixty officers and upwards of three thousand men, and the destruction of sixteen pieces of cannon, with large quantities of ammunition, which the intercepted nature of the country did not admit of being withdrawn, are convincing proofs that the loss of the enemy in the field has been far superior to our own; and in addition to this, it is material to state, that nearly 15,000 of the allied troops had unavoidably no share in the action.

In viewing the several circumstances which occurred during this arduous day, I cannot avoid expressing the obligations I owe to lieutenant. Gens. Dundas & Sir James Pultney, for their able assistance, and also to mention my great satisfaction at the conduct of Major Gens. his royal highness Prince William, D'Oyley, Manners Burard, and Don, to whose spirited exertions the credit gained by the brigades they commanded was greatly to be imputed.

Capt. Sir Home Popham and several officers of my staff exerted themselves to the utmost, and rendered me most essential service. I feel also much indebted to the spirited conduct of a detachment of seamen under the direction Sir Home Popham and Captain Godfrey of the navy, in the conduct of three gun-boats, each carrying one twelve pound canonade, which acted with considerable effect on the Alkmaar canal; nor must I omit expressing my acknowledgments to the Russian Major Gens. Effen, Sadmoratzky and Scheroff.

I transmit herewith returns of the killed, wounded and missing.

I am, Sir, your's, FREDERICK.

P. S. Not having yet received returns of the loss sustained by the Russian troops I can only observe that I understand the loss in killed wounded and missing amounts to nearly 15,000 men.

Lexington, December 19.

A New-Jersey paper says that Peter Porcupine has ceased printing, and is about removing from Philadelphia to New-York, in consequence of the election of judge McKen to the Governmental chair of Pennsylvania.

An arrival at Philadelphia from Batavia, (East Indies) brings intelligence, of the arrival of Buonaparte with his army, in the East-Indies, and that the natives are flocking from all quarters to join his standard.—Our readers will see how this news corresponds with that under the Constantinople and Paris heads.

#### METALLIC RHEUMATIC RINGS.

EDWARD WEST, Of High street Lexington, respectfully informs the public, that he has discovered an effectual cure for Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains and Cramps, by means of Metallic Rings, of a particular composition. The following certificates of the benefit already derived from the use of his rings, he flatters himself will be the best evidence of their utility—and as they can be obtained at a trifling expense, will recommend them to the afflicted. Apply as above.

Lexington, December 11th, 1799.

I do certify, that I have had the rheumatism in my arm, till they were much swollen. I tried different kind of medicine, to no effect; I then applied to Edward West, for some of his rheumatic rings—after wearing them a short time, I was entirely relieved from both the pain and swellings, and am now perfectly well. Given under my hand this 24th day of July, 1799.

Patty Cook, Lexington.

I do hereby certify that my wife has been much afflicted with rheumatism, and by the application of her arms, and by wearing two rings made by Mr. Edward West, for that purpose, she appears to be perfectly well. Given under my hand this 22d day of November, 1799.

Richard Core, on Clear creek, about 13 miles from Lexington.

I do certify that I have had the rheumatic pains in my knees, and hips, for two years, and could receive no benefit from the doctors; I then applied to Mr. Edward West, for some of his rheumatic rings, and by wearing it a short time, I was relieved from the pain, and I do believe I will perfectly cure me. Given under my hand this 29th day of November, 1799.

William Kenny.

I do hereby certify that I had pains in my arm, and I do believe by wearing a ring I have got from Mr. West, I have got clear of the pain.

William Ross, Lexington December 4th, 1799.

I do hereby certify that my wife has been much afflicted with the rheumatism, and by the application of two rings made by Edward West, for that purpose, she appears perfectly well. Given under my hand this 31st day of December, 1799.

Isaac Barr, about 6 miles west from Lexington.

I do certify that my wife hath had the rheumatism in her arms, and was very helpless with it for a long time; and I applied to Mr. Edward West, for some of his rheumatic rings, which appears to have greatly relieved her, and I believe will perfectly cure her. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1799.

Azariah Higgins, about 5 miles nearly north from Lexington.

I do certify that I have had the rheumatism in my knee till it was much swollen; I then applied to Edward West, for one of his rheumatic bands, and by using it two weeks, I was perfectly well. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1799.

Benjamin Beeler, about 6 miles from Lexington.

I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with rheumatic pains for nine years, and by wearing a ring made by Mr. Edward West, for that purpose; I have been entirely well this six months. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1799.

John Cook, Lexington.

Fayette County, Ga.

This day personally appeared, Edward West, of High street, in Lexington, silvermith, before me, a Justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, and made oath that he received the foregoing certificate of the several persons whose names are thereunder written, & that he believes the contents thereof to be true. Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of December, 1799.

J. Macconn, (seal.)

I hereby certify that for several years last past, I have been much afflicted with a rheumatism—Mr. Edward West of Lexington, complimented me with one of his rheumatic rings, which I have generally worn, and have been entirely free from all symptoms of that complaint ever since. Given under my hand this 17th December, 1799.

Jesse Williams, Bourbon County.

N. B. All those who have used of my rings, are entitled to forward to me certificates of their relief, as a recommendation, and oblige

Their humble servant,

E. WEST.

Lexington, December 12th, 1799.

LEXINGTON LODGE, No. 25.

The members of this Lodge are requested to punctual in attending at their hall, on Friday the 27th inst at 9 o'clock A. M. in order, it being the anniversary of Saint John the Evangelist—to celebrate that day according to ancient custom

18th December, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Clarke county, on Hendricks creek, a branch of Red river, a forest horse, three years old, standing about thirteen hands high, and worth each child with 2, a far in his forehead—appraised at 25 dollars.

August 29th, 1799. James M'Keen.

#### CHRISTOPHER SMEDLEY,

LEGS leave to inform the public that he carries on the Tailoring business, next door below the old court-house, in Lexington, on the most reasonable terms; and whoever shall please to favor him with their custom, may depend on their work being done in the neatest and best manner, and he will take all kinds of country produce in payment.

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#### MONEY.

WE will sell at a very reduced price for money, a small but valuable tract, of about 50 acres of LAND, within one mile of Lexington, on the great road to Bourbon, thirty acres of which is pretty well timbered; the balance ready for cultivation.

Also, an OUT-LOT on Back Street, containing four acres, one and a half of which is laid off in a handsome garden, with a never-falling well of excellent water, and a log cabin—the remainder in timothy and clover.

We will also sell 2000 acres of MILITARY LAND, of an excellent quality, on Cumberland river, near Walker's settlement, adjoining M'Nabb, Fitzhugh, &c.—The title to which is indisputable.

And if any gentleman, with a handsome capital, wishes to make an independent fortune, we will sell him our possessions in this town, far superior to any in the State for a PUBLIC HOUSE, and ready furnished to enter on business immediately.

Those indebted by bond, note, or book account, cannot choose a time for payment that will be more serviceable.

John & Sam. Postlewait, Lexington, December 16, 1799.

#### LAWS OF CONGRESS.

A few copies of the ACTS OF CONGRESS, Passed at their last session, For sale. Apply at this Office.

#### BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, September 27.

We this morning received Paris Journals to the 23d instant in which we have made such extracts as our limits will admit. They do not contain much that is important from the armies.

By an article from Brussels of the 16th inst. it would appear that the Prussians are in motion, and that this circumstance excites some degree of alarm.

The situation of the army in Italy may be collected from the following articles, which appear in the Paris papers of the latest date:

"Citizen Beaupont, chief of brigade commanding at Genoa, writes as follows, under date of the 7th Sept.—'I am much afraid that Genoa will become a second Verona for me. A civil war will sooner or later break out within our walls.—The patriotic, and aristocratic parties have already more than once come to blows amongst us.

"I have not half a sufficient number of soldiers to preserve the tranquillity of the city. We yesterday received accounts from gen. Championet. His advanced guard is proceeding towards Coni. The day before yesterday we expected to see the enemy before the gates of Genoa; but the approach of Championet has caused them to retreat, the victory of Massena in Helvetia will probably force the Austro-Russians to evacuate Piedmont."

"They write from Gavi, under date of Sept. 7: 'This morning the Austrians precipitately abandoned the positions of Carolo, Elbrico, Parodi, &c. carrying with them all their artillery. They retired in two columns, one of which has taken the road towards Saravalle, and the other has directed its march towards St. Christopher. Thus our communication with Genoa is established."

"Moreau is marching against Novi. This unexpected movement is in consequence, it is said, of Championet's advancing with great expedition into the Milanese. It is to prevent the junction of those three corps that Suwarrow has retreated."

#### American Intelligence.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, November 25.

ARRIVED THIS DAY, Schrr. Cabot, captain Cronpton from Embden, which he left the 13th ultimo.

He informs, that the first Russian division which landed in the Texel on the 13th September, attacked the Dutch and French troops, the day after they landed without being repressed or otherwise prepared for action, and every man was killed or taken prisoner. The division consisting of 7000 men. The prisoners were sent off to Paris.



## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

### THE CAPTIVE.

WITHIN a prison's gloomy cell,

A captive sigh'd and wept;

Despair d' on each feature dwell,

And anguish round him crept.

Near his small window, closely barr'd,

He faintly leant his head,

The pining gale his wallings heard,

As thus he sadly said:

"Tis true the winter wears no smiles,

"And rudely doth it woo;

"But then its bonek, void of guile,

"Nor flatters to undo.

"The howling blast doth rock these walls,

"And tears you aged oak!

"Yet e'er the tottering fabric falls,

"It warns you of the stroke.

"But man, (yes, man, the artful foe)

"Purifies you with a smile;

"With battery decks his yielding brow,

"And flabs you in the while.

"Adversity unseen, draws nigh,

"When pleasures wanton rove;

"Sudden its lid lightning flays,

"And strikes you to the ground.

"The feather'd race, that swooping, skim

"Far o'er you spreading plain,

"Or on the steady pinion, swim

"Through air;—are free from pain.

"Yes, fly ye birds! the carol raise,

"For you are surely free;

"But ah! those artless, cheerful lays,

"But raise the sigh in me,

"Oh! had I wings like you! glad then,

"I'd shapè my airy way;

"Far from the faithless haunts of men,

"Forever would I stray,

"Where the dove darts, with tender moan,

"Should soothe my troubled breast;

"While plooms of untrod woods I'd roam,

"And leave my cares to rest.

"Hark! hark! ye thoughtless fugitives, hark!

"Far from these regions fly;

"E'en now whilst freedom's sweets you taste,

"Some hidden danger's nigh:

"Perhaps, for you, e'en now is laid,

"Some cunning wily snare,

"Soon to the gilded cage betray'd,

"You'll mourn your native air.

"No more the blushing fruit you'll taste,

"Or sip the bubbling rill;

"No more the roses blossom walls,

"Uncognizant of the ill.

"The bending spray, (now green in vain),

"The May bud's silver pike;

"No longer tempt the swelling strain,

"These all are now denied.

"Yet even then, poor soulless thing,

"You'll carol as before;

"Forbid to stretch the glossy wing

"Or with the morning bow.

"But man, endow'd with reason here,

"Doubly feel each woe;

"While thoughts of joy feed, that the tear,

"Keener his sorrows grow.

"Sweet hope, (the wretches only aid),

"On the scarce delusion to smile;

"To lasting sorrows long betray'd,

"No joys my cares beguile.

"Come then despair, here dwell with me,

"You never flatter'd yet;

"The cheerful day I'll pass with thee,

"And former scenes forget."

He ceas'd—but still each sigh he gave,

Loud spoke his swelling grief;

And told, that only in the grave,

His sorrows sought relief.

## ANECDOTE.

### THE FRENCH SWIMMER.

Among the Parisian refugees who lately came to Dieppe, on their way to England, was Monsieur D. who arrived at the above port, late in the evening, and finding the packet would not fail until early the ensuing morning, he lent his trunk on board, and retired to rest at his inn, with a promise from the captain that he should be called previous to the sailing of the vessel. In the hurry, however, poor Mr. D. was forgotten, and the packet of course got under way without him. It was day-light before he awoke, when,

on enquiry, he found, to his inexplicable mortification, that he had put to sea full three hours. He ran immediately to the beach, but the extreme thick fog, which prevailed, utterly prevented his even obtaining a transient glimpse of her sails. Notwithstanding it rained in a most violent degree, a waterman undertook, for an additional reward, to follow the packet: about two leagues distance from Dieppe the boat came along side of her, and poor Monsieur D. immediately got on board, completely wet to the skin, as if he had been drenched. The captain, on seeing him enter the cabin, was thunder-struck with his appearance, and requested to know how, in the name of wonder, he came from land?—Monsieur D. insisted that he swam on board, and showed his wet clothes in proof of his assertion. The captain in vain attempted to discover the boat, which was returning, on account of the fog which still continued. After complimenting his passenger on his extraordinary abilities as a wonderful swimmer, he waved taking the sum agreed on for his passage, and in due time they landed at Brighton. The following day the captain dining with a party of gentlemen, the conversation happened to turn on swimming, and one of the company offered a bet of two hundred guineas, that he had a servant would beat any man in England at that exercise; the wager was immediately accepted by the commander of the packet, who went in search of Monsieur D. He started at the proposal, confessing that he could not swim a single stroke. Understanding however, that the wager was play or pay, and that if he succeeded he should have one hundred guineas for himself, he consented, and the next morning, at five o'clock, was fixed for trial of skill. All parties were at the place by the appointed time, except Monsieur D. After waiting some time, they observed him striding towards them in an enormous pair of fisherman's boots, drawn close round his thigh—a large oil-skin great coat, strapped about his waist—and his hat tied under his chin with a silk handkerchief, and under his right arm he carried a small box. On their desiring him to draw off his boots, and undress, he replied, "Veritable, me vill not, it do alvays take de long journaie in de boots and des habit." "The devil you do!" exclaimed his opponent.—Let him alone (replied the captain) I have been a witness of what he can perform.—"But surely you do not mean to swim with the box too?"—"Begar but me do," was the answer, "vat you take me for one grand fool, to swim all de way from Brighton to Dieppe, vid out eat or drink?"—and opening the box, discovered, to the amazement of all present, a cold roasted chicken, a pint of wine, and a French roll. On seeing this, his opponent positively declined the contest, wearing by G—d, that he could be no man, but the devil himself in disguise, and if he ventured would certainly drown him.

### WILLIAM WEST.

REQUESTS all those indebted to him to pay their respective balances by the 1st of next month. He hopes this notice will be attended to, otherwise his legal steps will be taken to obtain payment.

HE HAS FOR SALE, A VARIETY OF

### MERCHANDIZE;

Amongst which are, many of the most useful and necessary articles for the approaching season—which he will sell as cheap as any in this town, for Cash or such articles of country produce as may answer him.

Lexington, 7th Nov. 1799.

ALL Persons indebted to the late JAMES HUGHES, are desired to make payment to James Hughes, attorney at law, in Lexington, or during his attendance at the district court in Beidtown, and all those who have any demands against the estate, are requested to make them known to him either in Lexington or in Beidtown, during the sitting of the said courts, as the whole business of the administration will devolve on him.

Sarah Nourse, administratrix,

James Hughes, administrator.

ALSO—All persons having claims on the estate for wages, are desired to apply to James Hughes at the same times and places.

Sarah Nourse, Guardians to the infant heirs.

Lexington, September 18, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the waters of Eagle creek, a bay filly, two years old, thirteen and a half hands high, no brand perceptible, a small star in her forehead, the near hind foot white, and a white spot on the off hind foot, appraised to 10l.

John Gibson.

Scott county, Nov. 22th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Greene county, on Russell's creek, a bay filly, with a bald face, two years old, about thirteen hands and a half high, with a hole in her right nostril, a lump on the near side of her left eye, one glass eye, all four feet white, neither docked nor branded, appraised to 7l. 10s.—Also one black filly, two years old, thirteen hands high, with a star in her face, neither docked nor branded, appraised to 5l.

Thomas White.

December 24, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED,  
And now opening for sale, a large and general assortment of  
DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARD WARE,  
QUEEN'S WARE, &c.  
which will be sold very low for Cash; but no credit need be expected.  
George Tegarden.

A TAVERN.  
The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened

TAVERN  
at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, just back of the court-house. He is furnished with every necessary which may tend to accommodate those who may call upon him.  
THOMAS TIBBATTS.

Lexington, January 10, 1799.

N. B. Travellers can always be furnished with travelling biscuits, bacon ham, venison do, dried beef, best tongues, chieser &c. &c.

1500 DOLLARS.

WAS delivered to the post-master here in the post-office, on the evening of Tuesday the 27th inst., a letter directed to Mr. John Miles, merchant in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes, No. 4325, favor of William Taylor, and dated 23rd April, 1798, for one thousand dollars; and No. 4511, favor of John P. Pleasant and dated 10th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been intercepted in a post-office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither stopped, molested nor robbed. Bankers and merchants are particularly requested to watch the circulation of said notes and stop them; and any person giving information as to their lead us to our money, shall have five hundred dollars reward, and no questions asked.

Wilson & Swan

Fredericksburg, Virginia,

9th September, 1799.

All printers in the United States are requested to publish the above, and we will pay.

W. & S.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living near Lexington, on the 1st inst.

tant, and took with him a small black dog, a Mulatto Man, named

JOHN LEWIS,

About 5 feet, 2 or 3 inches high,—took with him two coats, one a blue and white striped, with a black velvet cape, the other a bluish grey one—a white striped jacket with sleeves, and an under jacket of lintsey, with several other under jackets—a pair of breeches the color of his grey coat—a pair of linen overalls—a pair of new white woolen stockings—a new felt hat—two tow, and one Irish linen shirts—a white neck handkerchief with a black worm round the edge. He has passed for a free man for six years, in this state, and was out with the army under Harmer or St. Clair, and I expect he has got a discharge of that kind with him. He has holes in his ears, and I expect he will wear ear-rings. Any person securing said fellow in the state, shall receive ten dollars, or the above reward if taken out of the state, and reasonable charges if brought home.

GEORGE MANSEL.

Nov. 4, 1799.

FOR SALE.

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land on the waters of Slate, or Lulburgad, in Clarke county.

Also 255 acres near the above.

400 acres on Green river, about 16 miles from Lincoln court house.

About 300 acres Big Brush creek, Greene county.

About 400 acres on and near the road from Harrodsburg, to Frankfort, near Grays Horse Mill.

For terms apply to the subscriber, in Jefferson county.

Samuel McDowell.

April 9th, 1799.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fauquier county, eight miles from the court-house, about three weeks ago, a negro man, named DICK, about thirty four or thirty five years of age, about five feet six inches high, well made, dark complexioned, and has a small impediment in his speech; he is artful, and is thought will endeavor to pass for a free man—took with him sundry clothes, which cannot be described. All quarters of vessels are forbid harboring or taking him off. The above reward will be paid for lodging him in any goal, and giving information so that the subscriber can have him again, to which will be added reasonable charges if brought home. It is conjectured he has a horse with him.

George Bastable.

Fauquier county, Virginia,

November 6th, 1799.

Just received, and for sale by

GRAINGER & WHELAN,

At the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, the following article, VIZ

Young Hyson, Pines

Hyson Skin, & Queens' ware,

Coffee, Madeira,

Loaf sugar, Sherry,

Pepper, and

Coppers, Port

Superfine Cloths, All of the best kind

Prints, Ladies' & Gentlemen's

Hosiery, fashionable hats.

The above goods will be sold by whole sale for CASH.

W Grainger.

Lexington, August 15, 1799.

For sale at this Office,

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord, 1800.

The fourth after Blackstone, and not leap year.

LOST BOOK.  
THE person who borrowed the second volume of the GUARDIAN, (a London edition, in boards, printed for C. Bathurst, R. Carter, and T. Davis, 1795,) will very much oblige the subscriber by returning it immediately.  
GEO. POYZER.  
December 11, 1799.

I WILL SELL OR RENT.  
THE place where I now live, situate at the forks of Eagle creek, fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the Cincinnati road, as good a country land for a TAVERN, as any in this date. A particular description of the place and improvements is desired, at the person inclining to purchase or rent, would see the premises. However, for information, enquire of Capt. D. Weigler, in Frankfort, Capt. J. Hunter, in Georgetown, or the subscriber, on the premises. The terms will be made easy—such articles as will fill the New-Orleans market, will answer for the greater part. RICHARD M. GAINO.  
December 16, 1799.

HENRY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on either of two bonds given by me to Robert Douglas, each for dirty pounds, payable one I think in December 1797, and the other in December 1798, as I am determined not to pay either of them until I obtain a title for the land for which they were given, or compelled by law.  
Francis Durrett.  
December 9th, 1799.

TO BE RENTED.

FOR one or more years, A FARM on Dick's river, or in the tract under good fence, a good dwelling house and kitchen, spring and spring house, peach and apple orchard, a full mill and oil-mill, four working hands, a wagon and team, all in good repair. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the place.  
George Elliott.  
Garrard county, Dec. 7th 1799.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment. Those who choose to discharge their accounts by paying wheat at three shillings per bushel, will be credited by delivering their wheat at the mill formerly belonging to Mr. Toliver Craig, or to Capt. James Johnson, on North Elkhorn, by the 5th of January next.

Rodes Thompson.

11th December, 1799.

FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, and is now

openly for sale, a large and under good fence, a good dwelling house and kitchen, spring and spring house, peach and apple orchard, a full mill and oil-mill, four working hands, a wagon and team, all in good repair. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the place.

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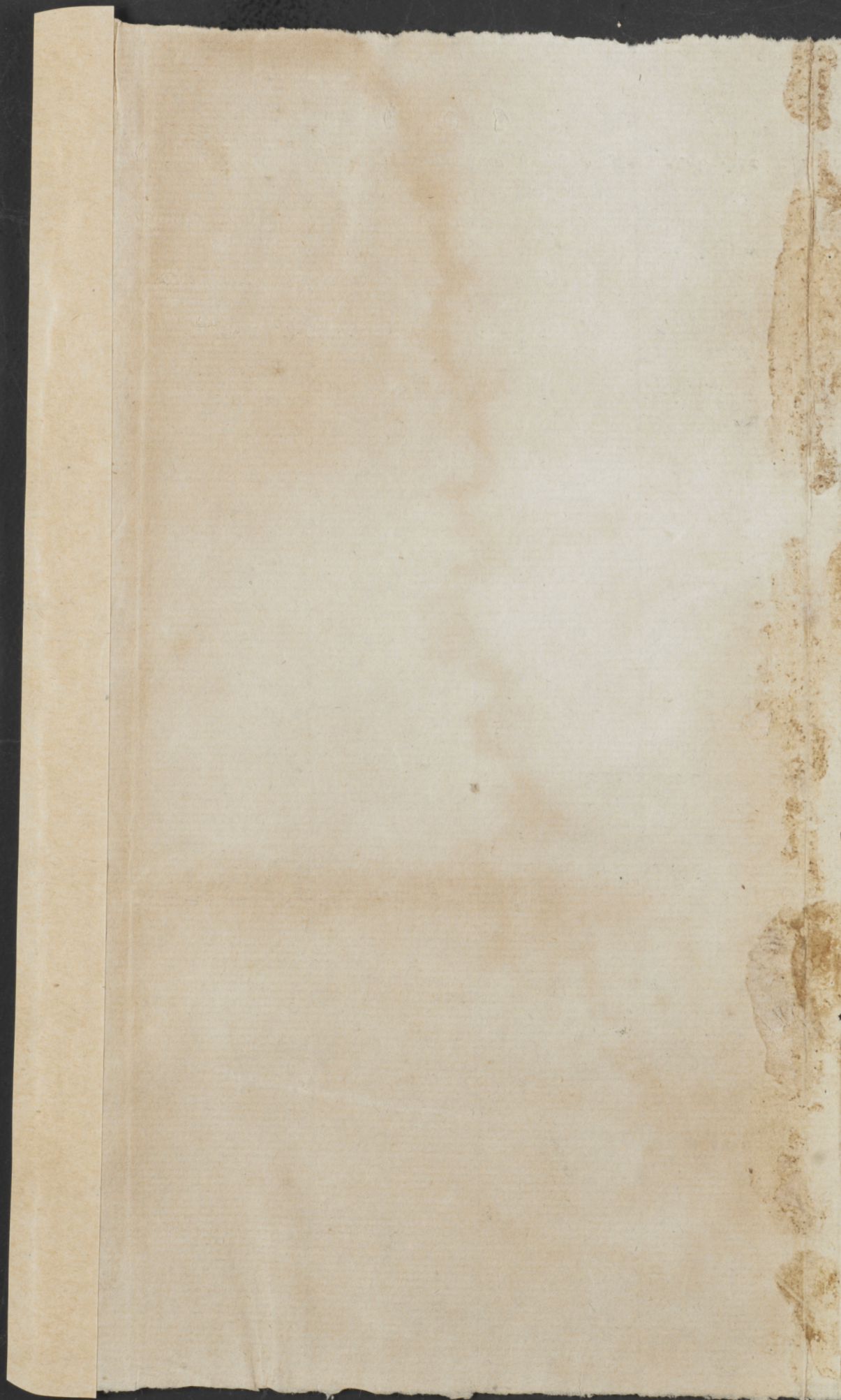
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their collections, in manner aforesaid, render to the supervisor of the district, or the inspector of the survey within which the said collection shall respectively, be made, a full and true account of the collections made by them respectively within the month, and pay over to the said supervisor or inspector, the monies by them respectively collected within the said term : And if any such collector shall fail or neglect to account and pay over, as aforesaid, at any of the periods above prescribed, such collector shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars, to be recovered to the use of the United States, with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction : And where any monies shall have been paid, as aforesaid, to the inspector of a survey, by any collector, the receipt of such inspector shall be allowed to such collector, in the final settlement of his accounts with the supervisor of the district.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the said collectors shall complete, the collection of all sums assigned to him for collection, as aforesaid, and shall account for, and pay over the same to the supervisor of the district, within one year and one month from and after the time when the said tax shall have become due and payable, in manner aforesaid ; and if any collector shall fail so to collect, account and pay over, it shall be the duty of the supervisor of the district, and he is hereby authorized and required to issue a warrant of distress against such delinquent collector and his sureties, directed to the marshal of the district, therein expressing the amount of the taxes imposed on the district of such collector, and the sums, if any, which have been paid ; and the said marshal shall himself, or by his deputy immediately proceed to levy and collect the sum which may remain due, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels, or any personal effects of the delinquent collector ; and for want of goods, chattels or effects, aforesaid, sufficient to satisfy the said warrant, the same may be levied on the person of the collector, who may be committed to prison there to remain, until discharged in due course of law. And furthermore, notwithstanding the commitment of the collector to prison, as aforesaid, or if he abscond, and goods, chattels and effects cannot be found, sufficient to satisfy the said warrant, the said marshal, or his deputy, shall and may proceed to levy and collect the sum which may remain due, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels, or any personal effects, of the surety or sureties of the delinquent collector.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of the sums committed to any collector, for collection as aforesaid, shall, and the same are hereby declared to be a lien upon the lands and real estate of such collector, and his sureties, until the same shall be discharged, according to law ; and for want of goods and chattels, or other personal effects of such collector, or his sureties, sufficient to satisfy any warrant of distress issued pursuant to the preceding section of this act, the lands and real estate of such collector, and his sureties, or so much thereof as may be necessary for satisfying the said warrant, after being advertised for at least three weeks, in not less than three public places in the collection district, and in one newspaper printed in the county, if any there be, prior to the proposed time of sale, may and shall be sold by the marshal or his deputy ; and for all lands and real estate, sold in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, the conveyances of the marshals, or their deputies, executed in due form of law, shall afford a valid title against all persons claiming under the delinquent collectors, or their



sureties, aforesaid ; and all monies that may remain of the proceeds of such sale, after satisfying the said warrant of distress, and paying the reasonable costs and charges of sale, shall be returned to the proprietor of the lands or real estate sold as aforesaid.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the supervisors of the respective districts, at any time, for good and sufficient cause, to dismiss or discharge each or any collector from office, and to commit the collection of any part of the said tax remaining uncollected, to a new collector ; and immediately upon such dismissal, and after a notification thereof, in at least two public places in the collection district, by the supervisor, or the surveyor of the revenue for the district, on his behalf, the powers of the collector so dismissed, shall cease and terminate ; and if any collector so dismissed, shall wilfully refuse or neglect to surrender his collection list, and to render a true account of all monies collected and to pay over the same according to the directions of the supervisor, each and every such collector shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars with costs of suit, to be recovered to the use of the United States, in any court having competent jurisdiction : *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair the responsibility of any collector, or his sureties, arising under the foregoing provisions of this act.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every collector, who shall exercise, or be guilty of any extortion or oppression, under colour of this act, or shall demand other or greater sums than shall be authorized by law shall be liable to pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars ; to be recovered by and for the use of the party injured, with costs of suit in any court having competent jurisdiction ; and each and every collector shall, if required, give receipts for all sums by them collected and retained, in pursuance of this act.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That for collecting the said tax, there shall be allowed and paid, the following sums, and no more, to be retained by the several officers hereinafter mentioned in the final settlement of their accounts; respectively ; that is to say : To each supervisor, one half per centum, on the whole amount of the monies by him received and accounted for, under and by virtue of this act ; to every inspector, one fourth per centum, on the whole amount of the monies to be by him received and accounted for as aforesaid ; and to every collector, five per centum, on the whole amount of the monies by him to be received and accounted for as aforesaid : *Provided*, That no collector shall receive the said allowance, for, or in respect to any sum for which a warrant of distress shall have been issued by him ; and *Provided also*, That no collector who shall refuse or neglect to render, according to this act, any monthly account of monies by him received, as aforesaid, or to pay over the same, as is hereby directed, shall be entitled to or receive the said allowance, upon all or any of the monies by him collected, within the month for which he shall so refuse or neglect to account and pay over, as aforesaid.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to the surveyors of the revenue, respectively, to be paid by the supervisors respectively, and exhibited in their accounts, as part of the charge of the said collection, for preparing collection lists, and computing the taxes payable by each individual, at the rate of one dollar for every hundred taxables contained in any such list.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That a separate account shall be



kept at the Treasury of the United States of all monies to be collected and received by virtue of this act; distinguishing the several amounts received from dwelling-houses, from slaves, and from lands, within each state, and also distinguishing the amount received in each state from each separate description of dwelling-houses, paying the same rate per centum.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

*President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED,—July 14, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,

*President of the United States.*